

# WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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## "THE FORE SHIFT."

By Matthew Tate.

The English Miners' Post Laureate.

Oh, the fore shift dark and dreary,  
Oh, this lonely two o'clock;  
Limbs may ache and hearts be weary,  
Still there comes the caller's knock;  
And each blow upon the panels,  
Tids us up and don our flannels,  
By the light of lamp or candles  
Batter at the grimy lock.

Just to get a bare subsistence,  
Little earned and nothing saved;  
With the workhouse in the distance  
After we for years have slaved;  
Some look on with holy horror  
At each pitman's little error,  
But 'twould much abate their terror  
Could they see the dangers braved.

To the coal's grim face we travel  
And again our flannels doff;  
Can they wonder if we cavil  
At the ones much better off?  
Like a snake our bodies coil;  
Weary hours incessant toiling,  
Through each pore the sweat comes boiling  
Think of this ye ones that scoff!

Up while stars are dimly peeping  
Through the midnight's sable gloom,  
Up while pattered ones are sleeping,  
In their snug and cosy room.  
Fore shift visions need not haunt them;  
For the pit's grim danger daunt them;  
Oh, 'twas kind of fate to plant them  
Where they could so safely bloom?

## The Passing Show.

Wars and capitalism are inseparable evils.

Capitalism cannot exist without war, and war cannot exist without capitalism.

Capitalism is thus fatal to peace. At present there is war everywhere.

In the Balkans capitalism stirred up racial and religious hatred. In Mexico, West Virginia, South Africa, and Waihi capitalism vented its class hatred against the workers and shot and bludgeoned them.

The march of Socialism everywhere is causing capitalism's rulers to look to force as a means of prolonging their sway.

No force is stronger than education. When the workers know enough the maxims and bayonets of the rulers will be useless.

Statesmen like Lloyd-George and Sir Edward Grey say that at present no single nation can disarm, and the real reason is that the workers do not know enough, though they don't put it that way.

It is sometimes said that it is unnecessary to educate the workers and make them understand their position. But you cannot get them to abandon war, religious and racial hatred, physical force, guns and dynamite, until you convince them that the use of such things is wrong and futile.

As long as the workers believe in physical combat they will refuse to use their mental powers, and will be led to the shambles. When they know their position—when they are educated—they will abolish the shambles and close the mouths of those who glorify physical force and war.

No good thing can grow out of ignorance. The seeds it sows can produce nothing but untold miseries for the masses. All good things flow from knowledge and education. From these only can the emancipation of the workers come.

When capitalism dies a post mortem will reveal the fact that it died from a severe attack of evolution which was caused by education and advanced thinking.

When the inquest is held on capitalism sociological experts will declare that fruitless attempts had been made to keep it alive by ignorance and brute force.

The workers of the future will declare that freedom was impossible so long as a horde of soldiers stood ready in every country armed to the teeth to slaughter them.

They will marvel at their fathers who attempted to fight the soldiers with their fists or with brickbats instead of with books,

## The Adventures of William Mug.



## He Supports the Fair Rent Bill.

pamphlets, and Socialist papers, which are far more fatal to soldiering.

Do not forget to circulate this issue as widely as possible for it shows why statesmen, churchmen, and journalists are jingoes. It will damage the fighting class and the exploiters by letting a flood of light shine upon their material sordid interests.

The message of Socialism is not delivered in the roar of cannon nor announced by bloodletting, gaping wounds, and violent deaths. It goes forth on the wings of peace with facts for its guidance.

Many a Socialist feels sorry for the things he used to say of Socialism before he knew what it stood for. Comrades, there are today many who are in the same state of darkness you were in. It is your duty to spread the light and let them know that Socialism is for the good of mankind and is inevitable.

"It is reported unofficially," says "The S.M. Herald," "that Mr. Chinn has resigned his position of engineer for the Western Australian section of the trans-Australian railway." This officer's appointment by the Labor Party led to a battle-royal between the Libs. and the Labs. some time ago. With the fall of Fisher and the ascendancy of Cook, Chinn's position has become untenable. The Cook party are out for keeps.

N.S. Wales State Parliament is full of peculiar elements. Chivvying Charlie, Jacko Fitzparrot, and Billo Wood are leaders of the raw-deal and rough-tongued "push" which looks after the interests of the profit-monger and the business shark. When this "push" cannot do worse, it greets its opponents, when they rise to speak, with cat-calls and yelps. One country member is invariably greeted with cries of "Rabbits!" The State pays them £100 a week to do this. Just as swamps breed fevers, so capitalist politics breed corruption and lunacy.

Joe Cook so far has condemned the Labor Party's method of dealing with Unemployment, Old Age Pensions, the Maternity Bonus, the Electoral System, Local Construction of Warships, Signed Articles, Defence, Postage Stamps, and Preference to Unionists. Now he is busy correcting the views of Labor men in regard to natural phenomena, that is, if we may judge by what the "Argus" reports that he said at Wedderburn. There the know-all Liberal Joss said:

Mr. McDonald, the late Speaker, had employed an unhappy metaphor in likening the work of the Labor Party to an earthquake. Perhaps Mr. McDonald did not know how an earthquake did work. First of all it poured over the whole face of the country streams of molten lava and buried everything before it. It buried men and homes and institutions under its devastating flow. (Cheers.)

Cook, and those who cheered him, evidently do not know the difference between an earthquake and a volcanic eruption.

Richard Jebb, in his book, "The Britan-

nic Question," pays the ruling class of Britain this delicate compliment:

"In Britain the whole political system depends nowadays on the Conservative and Liberal machines. Its life-blood is the secret party funds, which are carefully guarded against any attempt to enact publicity. Thus the ultimate arbiters of party policy may sometimes be unknown personages, who, behind the scenes, contribute not only largely but regularly to one or the other war-chest, and the withdrawal of whose support would cripple the operations of the party machine. . . . 'Who pays the piper calls the tune' is an axiom which, in proportion as party organisation becomes more expensive, must have an increasing application to the determination of party politics."

This means that the politics of the British voter are controlled by secret "pushes" of marauders who work behind the scenes, blowing the organ while the masses sing "Britons never shall be slaves."

Bruce Smith took great pains recently to explain why he had refused the Speakership of the Federal House of Representatives. He said he wanted to be free to light on the floor of the House for the people and the country. Seeing that Mr. Smith is so seldom in the House to fight, there is good grounds for the suspicion that the real reason for his refusal of the Speakership is that he would have to attend too regularly. He fights most of his battles elsewhere, and only goes to the House now and then to show his constituents that he is drawing the screw regularly. On his attendances Smith is the highest paid legislator on earth.

How the political machine is worked, in the interests of the warship building robbers, may be seen from a cable which stated that Lord Selbourne drew the attention of the House of Lords to the Government's shipbuilding programme. He quoted from Mr. Asquith's and Mr. Winston Churchill's speeches, and said "they were brave words, but they bore as much resemblance to Germany's unswerving policy as a roll of putty did to a bar of steel." Some of the German conspirators have been jailed for their "unswerving policy," a fact that ought to prompt the British to consider if something could not be done to silence the shareholders of the armament firms in their Parliaments. When Socialists get the upper hand such gentry will have to "shut up" for all time.

As a result of inquiries into the Krupp scandals in Germany seven officers have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to six months, and dismissed from the service. Socialists hope some day to see Krupps itself sentenced—to extinction.

At the annual meeting of the National Service League in London a couple of months ago, Bishop Frodsam of North Queensland, praised the Australian system of conscription, and said that the majority of religious bodies in Australia favored the Act. The Rev. Richards, Congregational minister of Melbourne, in a letter to the "Daily News," traverses the statements of Bishop Frodsam and censures "the baleful influence of ecclesiastical jingoes." He asks "Why should the churches be respected

when leaders like Bishop Frodsam voice Pagan sentiments to the world." Mr. Richards says that "a sinister feature of Australian militarism is the association of the press and the military authorities, whereby the majority of the papers engage in a conspiracy of silence regarding the growing opposition to the Defence Act." He might have said that another sinister feature is the number of inspired articles appearing in Australian papers magnifying the danger of invasion and the importance of buying guns and warships from the manufacturers.

Bishop Reville admits that games are apt to become dull unless they have a small stake on them. "He did not see any harm in having small stakes on such games as cards, provided that they could afford it, provided that they had sufficient time to spare, and provided that they did not neglect their business, and did not deprive their families of the necessities of life." How nicely these provisions fit in with the lives and desires of ladies who form bridge parties! How beautifully do they bar the working woman who cannot afford to play, who has no time to spare, and cannot neglect her business (work), and who has a big family to feed. Christianity is an ideal religion—for capitalism.

A writer in the "National Review," Mr. J. O. P. Bland, is of the opinion that the mandarins and loan negotiators are doing well out of the Chinese loans. It seems that under the latest loan agreement China receives only 84 per cent. of the face value of her bonds, as against 94 six years ago. He warns the British investor that "no matter how much British capital may be invested in China," the Imperial Government "will never more send ships or men to China to protect the bondholders as long as the present situation in Europe continues." The bondholders are covering too wide a field with their operations for the "dear old mother" country to protect them, and the "gifts" of Dreadnoughts are few and far between.

The Labor Party bids fair to earn the contempt of every international by its foolish and Chauvinistic racio-phobia. The latest piece of folly is the West Australian Mines Bill, which has been framed with the avowed object of preventing Italians from working in the mines. Why should such a restriction be made? What earthly use is it? What can be urged in defence of it, seeing that it violates every semblance of justice, reason, or necessity. It is due to ignorance, racial hatred, and a bigotry worthy only of fanatical flag-flappers and empire fanatics. The Italian worker and the Australian worker belong to the same class—the exploited. They have a common cause and common interests, and race-hatred on their part is sheer idiocy. In Australian workers racial hatred is white Australianism run mad.

When a worker subscribes to a Capitalist paper, he helps to furnish the ammunition with which the enemy crushes his class. When he subscribes to this paper, he furnishes ammunition to be used against Capitalism. Get subscribers.



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Contributors writing for publication should write in ink, on one side of the paper only, and with a fair space at the sides and between the words and lines. Leave plenty of room for editing.

Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor; or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

What is a man if his chief good and market of his time  
Be but to sleep and feed? a beast—no more.  
—SHAKESPEARE.

## The War Trust.

### CABINET MINISTERS, BISHOPS, AND PEERS AS SHAREHOLDERS.

#### Alliance of Church, State, Press, and Jingoism.

A few weeks ago we pointed out that Australian Churchmen and politicians, who were backing conscription so vigorously, could only be properly appreciated if we knew their family and economic connections.

That we were not making any careless or reckless suggestion on that occasion may be seen from the evidence supplied by the "Labor Leader" (England), and published herewith, which convincingly connects leading Churchmen, statesmen, and press writers with the sordid and rapacious War Trust.

The following are some of the shareholders in this gigantic system of robbery, and they are largely responsible for the maintenance of militarism and the perpetuation of jingo agitation. In every part of the world their creatures are braying for more militarism, more expenditure on armaments, and more discipline and training for the masses. Many of these shareholders are members of the National Service League, the Navy League, and the Imperial Maritime League—the bodies mainly responsible for the present agitation in favor of conscription. The close connection between well-known banks and the war trust is made clear by the number of directors of banks who are also directors of armament firms.

#### MINISTERS OF THE CROWN.

Right Hon. W. Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Agriculture. Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co., builders of battleships, guns, etc.

Right Hon. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P., P.C., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Shareholder in Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Right Hon. Alex. Ure, M.P., P.C., Lord Advocate of Scotland. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

H. J. Tennant, M.P., Under-Secretary of the War Office. Brother-in-law of Mr. Asquith. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd., and the Nobel Dynamite Trust.

Right Hon. Baron Sandhurst, Lord High Chamberlain of England, Under-Secretary for War 1886, 1892-1894. Debenture trustee of Vickers, Ltd.

Baron Pirrie, Comptroller of the Household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Director of the London, City and Midland Bank; chairman of Harland & Wolff; debenture trustee of John Brown & Co. (shipbuilders and ordnance manufacturers),

Thos. Firth & Sons (armor-plate makers), and of the Coventry Ordnance Co.

Col. the Right Hon. Sir C. M. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., British Ambassador at Tokyo, vice-president of the Navy League. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Right Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P., President of the Board of Education. Director of Pease and Partners, Ltd., pig-iron contractors to the Admiralty.

#### EX-MINISTERS OF THE CROWN.

Earl Grey, late Governor-General of Canada. Vice-president of the Navy League, chairman of the British Bank of Northern Commerce, debenture trustee of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., gunmakers, etc.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Secretary for Scotland 1895-1903. Chairman of the Eastern Bank and Governor of the Bank of Scotland; debenture trustee of Wm. Beardmore & Co. and the Coventry Ordnance Co., Ltd.

Right Hon. A. Lyttelton, M.P., ex-Colonial Secretary. Director of the London, City, and Midland Bank; debenture trustee of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

#### BISHOPS AND ARCHDEACONS.

Bishop of Adelaide. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Bishop of Chester. Member of the National Service League. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Bishop of Hexham. Shareholder in Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Bishop of Kensington. Shareholder of the United Steel Co.

Bishop of Newcastle. Member of the National Service League. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Bishop of Newport. Shareholder in John Brown & Co., Ltd.

W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd., and also in Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, vicar of St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Ven. Archdeacon Clarke, vicar of Rochdale. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Ven. Archdeacon Walkins, Archdeacon of Durham. Shareholder in Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Ven. Archdeacon Richardson, Archdeacon of Nottingham. Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.

Ven. Archdeacon Seagrave, Archdeacon of Drogheda. Shareholder in John Brown & Co., Ltd.

#### MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, P.C., Speaker of the House of Commons. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, K.C.B., Unionist M.P. for Portsmouth. Author of the "Great Betrayal," a great agitator for increased armament, and chairman of Andrew & Co., who specialise in steel for rifles, swords, shot, and shell.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck, Unionist M.P. for South Notts. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Right Hon. Sir J. Compton-Rickett, P.C., Liberal M.P. for Osgoldcross. Treasurer of the National Free Church Council, ex-chairman of the Congregational Union, shareholder in John Brown & Co., Ltd.

Sir Stephen W. Furness, Bart., Liberal M.P. for West Hartlepool. Member of National Service League, director of Richardson, Westgarth & Co., shipbuilders and engineers (through Palmer's).

Lord Claud Hamilton, member of the Council of Foreign Bondholders. Director of the London and South-Western Bank, Ltd., Unionist M.P. for S. Kensington, director of Hadfield Foundry Co., Ltd.

Col. Harrison-Broadley, Unionist M.P. for Howdenshire, Yorks. Shareholder in John Brown & Co., Ltd.

J. F. Hope, Unionist M.P. for Central Sheffield. Shareholder in John Brown & Co., Ltd.

Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, Unionist M.P. for Mile-End. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Sir J. B. Lonsdale, Unionist M.P. for Mid-Armagh. Director of Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, shareholder in Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Hon. H. D. Maclaren, Liberal M.P. for Bosworth, eldest son of Baron Aberconway. Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer 1906-10. Shareholder in Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Sir Alfred Mond, P.C., Liberal M.P. for Swansea. Vice-president of the Navy League, chairman of the Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., which shares two directors with Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Godfrey M. Palmer, Liberal M.P. for Jarrow. Shareholder in Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

Sam Roberts, Unionist M.P. for Ecclestone, Sheffield. Debenture trustee of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Co., director of Cammell, Laird & Co., shareholder of Vickers,

Ltd., and Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.

Right Hon. C. E. Schwann, P.C., Liberal M.P. for N. Manchester. Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.

Stuart Wortley, Unionist M.P. for Hallam, Sheffield. Debenture trustee of Vickers, Ltd., and of Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.

George Younger, Unionist M.P. for Ayr. Shareholder of Vickers, Ltd.

#### NEWSPAPER OWNERS.

Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., eldest son of Lord Burnham, chief proprietor of "The Daily Telegraph" (London). Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

Charles Clifford, part-owner of the "Sheffield Daily Telegraph." Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd.

A. G. Jeans, proprietor of the "Liverpool Daily Post." Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.

W. C. Leng, managing director of John Leng & Co., Ltd., owners of the "Dundee Advertiser," "Peoples' Journal," "Peoples' Friend," and other publications. Shareholder in Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd.

R. H. Dunbar, retired newspaper owner. Buxton. Shareholder in Vickers, Ltd., and John Brown & Co., Ltd.

Besides the foregoing, scores of Peers, Financiers, Admirals, and Generals are shareholders in the various armament firms. Amongst those may be mentioned Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who holds 2500 shares in Vickers, Ltd.

The War Trust may be said to have the world in its grip. The different firms have establishments in nearly all countries, while the capitalists of all countries are shareholders who are interested in forcing the various Governments to increase their vast expenditures on armaments. The secret funds of political parties enable the Trust to secure the election of its creatures to all Parliaments, and the policy of every power is affected as regards their naval and military expenditures. In the clutch of this huge concern Governments like those of Australia, whether Labor or Liberal, are like so much potter's clay. They may brag and boast of what they intend to do, but the War Trust, with its twin robber, the Money Trust, will say how far they may go, and they will be powerless to go farther.

To overthrow this vast system international Socialism is working unceasingly against stupendous forces, not the least of which is owing to the crass stupidity and ignorance of the workers themselves, who persist in throwing every obstacle in the way of those who are doing their best to enlighten and emancipate them.

Readers of this paper are asked to make these facts known as widely as possible, so that the underhand moves of politicians and churchmen may be estimated at their true value. In future issues we hope to be able to supply information regarding the bogus patriotism, loyalty, and nationalism of the armament firms, and we hope that good use will be made of the important material thus supplied.

### THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

The question raised by Will Dixon in last issue regarding affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau is an important one, and is likely to be the cause of a battle royal at the next Congress.

This same question will be raised at the Congress by Australia, Canada, England, America, and several European countries, and a good deal will depend on the issue.

The Labor Parties of Canada, England, and Australia are sure to be keenly criticised, and the result of the debate will no doubt affect the position of the A.S.P. and other militant Socialist bodies very materially. Until the fight is over little need be said, but our representatives are already at work in Europe preparing the way for the due expression of our views. They will be at the Congress fully prepared to put up a big fight against Laborism and reaction.

How Canada feels on this subject may be seen from what Organiser Alf. Oudden had to say on Laborism in our issue of August 9, and in the "International Socialist Review" for last July, an article by Louis Fraina voices an American view of the Australian Labor Party's betrayal of the proletariat. The recent interview with Mrs. Montifore, reprinted some time ago from "Avanti," indicates what is being done in Europe.

All this tends to show that powerful efforts are being made, and will be, to put an end to the anomalous position of I.S.B., and if such efforts fail, and that body sinks to the level of Lib-Labism, the whole international relationship will no doubt have to be reconsidered. In the meantime, members of the A.S.P. will stand to their position as the safest and soundest for militant Socialists in these parts.

Every new subscriber you get for "The International Socialist" is a blow struck at Capitalism.

## Socialist Tactics.

### Opposition to All Other Parties.

The press, priest, quack politician, and the reformer, or foster political, economic, ethical, and religious superstitions.

Having in England taken an active part in the propaganda of Socialism, and being anxious to assist in the preaching of that glorious gospel in this country, I herewith state my conception of that science and the policy which I believe is the only one which can lead to the emancipation of the working class: "That society as at present constituted is based on the ownership of the means of life (i.e., land, railways, factories, etc.) by the capitalist or master class, and the consequent enslavement of the working class, by whose labor alone wealth is produced."

"That between the working class and the master class there is an antagonism of interest which manifests itself as a class struggle between those who possess and do not produce and those who produce but do not possess."

"That this antagonism can only be abolished by converting into common property of society the means of wealth production."

"That as the means of government, including the armed forces of the nation, exist simply to conserve the monopoly of the wealth stolen from the worker, the working class must organise to capture the machinery of government, both national and local."

"Therefore the party seeking working class emancipation must take its place in the political field in open and avowed hostility to every other political party, whether alleged labor or avowedly capitalist."

The foregoing, I believe, is the only policy the international working class can adopt in its effort to escape from increasing poverty and greater insecurity of life which must inevitably be their lot as the present system develops. As the small man is driven out by the improved and scientific methods of the trust in producing wealth in greater quantities and in less time, unemployment, with all the evils arising from it, will become more and more active, and that no reform, be it temperance reform, tariff reform, free trade, or a seven-hour day, will stop it, consequently Socialism—that is, "The establishment of a system of society based on the common ownership of the means and instruments of producing wealth by and in the interests of the whole community," is the only remedy.

From the remarks I have heard at one of your meetings, I am assured that, unlike Quaker Hardie's queer labor party in England, you don't confuse State capitalism with Socialism. Moreover, I haven't heard any of your speakers advocate any of the stupid reforms or so called palliatives which the so-called Social Democratic Party of England is so enthusiastic about, but being only a new chum, or, as some people say, a—immigrant, I don't know much about Australian politics; but this much I do know, capitalism is international, and a universal disease requires a universal remedy, and, as in England, there are parties calling themselves Socialist which spend their time advocating social reform, and in their political actions supporting Tories to-day and Liberals to-morrow. I refer to such organisations as the I.L.P., Fabian Society, and S.D.P. There is just one other matter I would like you to deal with. It is the I.W.W.

In one of your speaker's remarks last week he gave us a description of the preparations that are being made on the Rand by the capitalists of that country in order to deal with an outbreak of miners. He detailed the movements and methods of machine guns and the police and military. Now, I contend that no member of the I.W.W. or any economic organization can have any chance of taking and holding the instruments of production against the maxims and trained assassins of the British or any other army. The army and police are part of the political machinery of the Government, and the best place is behind the guns. At present the master class is behind them, the working class is in front. The working class to-morrow can be behind them, but they will never get there until they think for themselves. At present they give to the master class the power which, when used intelligently for themselves, will realise their emancipation. The press, priest, quack politician and reformers foster political, economic ethical, and religious superstitions, and I believe the anti-political I.W.W. is trying to lead them to the shambles and the policy of that organization, in my opinion, should be exposed and opposed just as bitterly as the so-called Labor Party.

I have written a long letter, but my experience teaches me, in matters political especially, to look before I leap, and when the working class throughout the world does this it will sound the death knell to capitalism.

MARKIAN.





In Memoriam.

Loved is his name, in every land on earth,  
Wherever class oppression men have known;  
Wherever men revere that sterling worth  
That only the transcendent call their own.

Wide was his outlook, and his soul sincere,  
Science to his purpose and did lend;  
He gave the lowly all he had, and here  
We sigh to know his life is at an end.

With never the listening masses to command,  
And threats of pain and prison to despise;  
He suffered wealth of thought with lavish hand,  
And scorned with falsehood's plea to temporise.

His name on history's page is graven deep,  
His fame from human annals ne'er can fade;  
Fast in its bosom shall the future keep  
A memory of the right good Bebel made.

## August Bebel's Death.

### HISTORIC INTERNATIONAL FIGURE.

On Thursday, August 14, the cables brought us the news of Bebel's death at Griesons, Switzerland, from paralysis of the heart.

At the time of his death, Bebel was staying with his married daughter and grandson. His condition had not caused his family anxiety, but he apparently had misgivings himself because he summoned his friend and comrade, Herr Ulmann, from Berlin.

Bebel died quietly during the night, and his death was not discovered until his room was entered in the morning.

With Bebel's death the most remarkable figure, after Marx and Lassalle, disappears from the Socialist movement.

To few men is it given to rise from extreme poverty and obscurity to triumph over almost unsurmountable difficulties and become the greatest man in the most important movement in his country. Such, however, is the record of August Bebel.

While Marx was the greatest theoretician of the Socialist Movement Bebel was its greatest agitator. It can be truly said that with Bebel and Liebknecht the Socialist Movement acquired its international character, and no figure was more conspicuous at any international congress than was that of Bebel, with his snow-white hair, pointed beard, piercing eyes, and compassionate eloquence.

In Europe Bebel's name was to many a synonym for devilishness. Mothers used to frighten their babies with it. The Capitalist class in Germany hated him as its most formidable enemy, and the Church knew him as a dangerous Atheist.

But while Bebel was so much hated by these opponents, he was the most beloved human being in Germany. His remarkable influence over the masses was not only due to his eloquence, his ability as a clear and convincing writer, and his sincerity, but also to his knowledge and experience.

He was a man who never wavered in his adherence to his principles. He saw the beginning of Social Democracy in Germany, and he died after seeing it become the greatest party of his country, with a membership and press unequalled in any other part of the world.

In every part of the world Bebel's death will be mourned, for he earned the gratitude and reverence of all humanity. He gave his life to the cause of Socialism, and suffered poverty for it, and was imprisoned for it.

In his unceasing war against class ignorance and oppression Bebel was nobly aided and sustained by his wife, at whose funeral, some years ago, he paid a simple and touching tribute by saying that to her and the Socialist Movement he was indebted for what he was.

Bebel, like most of the great, came from poor parents. He was born at Deutz-Koeln on Feb. 22, 1840, and was thus 73 years old at his death. His father was a non-commissioned officer, who solemnly implanted in his son an undying hatred of Militarism. He lost his parents at an early age, went

to a poor-law school, and was later apprenticed as a wood turner by his uncle. At the age of 18 he was tramping about Germany finding work here and there.

In 1861 Bebel joined a "Workmen's improvement Society," and in a short time was elected on its executive. At this time Ferdinand Lassalle was undertaking his Social Democratic campaign and founded the German Workingmen's Association in 1863. For a time Bebel kept aloof and joined the more moderate Eisenach movement. When these two movements were merged some years later, Bebel became one of its foremost members.

Before Bebel was elected to the Reichstag in 1867 he was mostly engaged in propaganda work, but being unable to find work, he established himself as a wood-turner and supported himself by strenuous labor at his trade.

At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war he with Liebknecht opposed the war, and later the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany. He declared that the war was willfully provoked by Bismarck—an opinion which history has confirmed. Bebel, with others, was arrested on a charge of high treason, and remained in strict solitary confinement pending his trial. The judge found that there was no case, and recommended release, but Bebel remained in prison. He was re-elected to parliament during his imprisonment, which lasted 101 days.

Back in the Reichstag, Bebel vigorously attacked his opponents, and the clericals retaliated by denouncing what he preached as "godless" Socialism. In various speeches Bebel defended the Paris Commune and denounced the annexation of French territory. A trial on the old charge of High Treason followed, and Bebel was condemned to two years' imprisonment in a fortress. A further charge of lese-majeste was brought against him. The King of Prussia had said that he hoped "that freedom and unity would result from the war," and Bebel tersely commented that Germany had got unity, but not freedom, for the King had forgotten his promises. This comment earned for him a sentence of nine months' imprisonment, and the loss of his seat in Parliament. He was, however, immediately re-elected.

The fortress where Bebel was imprisoned along with Liebknecht and three or four others, was that of Hubertusburg. Bebel devoted the time of his imprisonment to reading, writing, and gardening. He was transferred to the Konigstein fortress; and then, for his nine months' term for lese-majeste, to Zwickau. He was liberated on April 1, 1875.

Of Bebel's writings, much might be written if space permitted, but those who have read his "Woman, in the Past, Present, and Future," will have gathered a fair impression of his style.

## How I Came to Hate War

(From the Danish.)

It was my hope that I should one day wear the soldier's uniform, and that of a general, with its tinsel-show, had impressed me most favorably. I had just arrived in Christiania from a remote country town, and had joined the colors.

I was not doomed to disappointment either—the fine uniform became mine very soon. 'Twasn't that of a general exactly, but then that would come with the first war. I didn't question at all but what I should win great honors, but a war was necessary. Peace could bring no "honors."

We had a lieutenant in our company that assumed great personage. He took it upon himself to tell us what a soldier really should be. I remember especially a lecture he gave us one morning.

"Boys," he said, "you aren't real soldiers. You live here like real princes, as well fed, as satisfied as they; you are only a bunch of parade dolls. Genuine soldiers don't look like you fellows. The real kind are thin and hungry looking, like a hunter's dog, and as black as the devil himself. In wartime such conditions actually exist, and in times of peace we should begin to practice them as a hunter will starve his dog to give him keenness for the hunt."

This talk gave me a distaste for the "real thing," but as I had started out, I resolved to stick to it.

Then sometime after this our old chief came before the regiment and made some remarks that impressed themselves very forcibly on our youthful minds.

"You mustn't think war is play," he said. "War is so terrible a thing that nobody who hasn't witnessed it has any real idea of what it means. Let us pray God that our beloved fatherland may escape its terrors."

These words from the old general with his grey hair and many foreign tokens on his breast tore asunder instantly the silly sophistry the lieutenant had uttered. The general had served as adjutant under Bazaine, and had been present at Metz.

Then came the exciting days of 1905. I was working up in the mountains with my pickaxe and shovel—working to provide for wife and children down in the town. Rumors of war between Norway and Sweden buzzed around our ears. We were twelve men there, eight of them were Swedes, four Norwegians. War between our respective countries might become a very sensitive subject for us twelve to discuss.

One morning I happened to see the clerk from the office, minus hat and coat, come up the hillside on horseback. Instantly the thought came to me—I am called to the regiment. And so it proved; I was to go to the Swedish frontier as soon as possible. Let no one think this order pleased me.

For a year I had associated with my eight Swedish fellow-workers. We had many a time shared the very crumbs of bread between us. In storm or sunshine we had lived together like so many brothers. I felt now like Judas must have felt when he had taken his thirty pieces of silver.

When my horse stood outside the cabin door and I was about to mount, one of the Swedes came to me, took me by the hand, and said: "Don't feel bad, old fellow; know you have friends here, and come back again soon." I am not ashamed to confess that I wept like a child on my way down to town.

In Christiania I had but a few hours in which to hand my wife the few crowns I had left and to comfort her with that, the poor-house doubtless would care for her the rest of her life. Then it was to say farewell—maybe forever—and then off for the frontier.

And here we are now watching the enemy as a hunter does the game, we shoemakers, tailors, printers, and farmer, boys from our different homes on both sides of the frontier. You see, we all had homes, no matter whether we came from Gotthard or Skane or from Hammerfest or Hardanger. And why should we lie there idle? Work enough waited on our hands. And our families needed sorely what the useful work might have brought us.

These and such subjects came to my mind as I stationed sentinels and instructed my patrols, and there was no peace until I had answered them to my own satisfaction.

Why I was called upon to kill the shoemaker lad from Karlsbad or Erick, who is even now planning his wedding the coming summer with the blue-eyed Edina down on the shores of the Klahr? Ay, why?

And then, cap it all, I received a letter from "Big Larsson," the boss down there in the mountains, where I had worked. He wrote thus:

"Dear Comrade:—We have just now received our pay. There are five kroner and sixty-five ore for you—you will remember having a little time coming to you. But when we saw this, I said, and Olsson said, and Pelse—who you know—said, and so did Kalle Andersson, that such a trifle was too small to send your wife and babies now while you are earning nothing, so that the sum became eighty-five kroner and sixty-

## International.

### THE RUSSIAN EMPLOYERS.

(I.S.) There is a great and powerful employers' organisation in Moscow whose field of activity covers the whole of the centre of Russia. The following notice, which was published throughout the Russian press, gives some idea of the tendency of this organisation:—"The Moscow employers have decided to communicate with foreign employers' organisations, with a view to obtaining information in connection with strikes and strike breaking. To this end a representative (the Vice-President, Ia. S. Poblanski) has been sent by the organisation to Germany, France, and Belgium. They are to learn how the workmen in Western Europe are starved out, and how the press is set upon the indigenous workers in order that same may be branded as 'internationalists' and men to whom the 'Fatherland' means nothing. A most praiseworthy undertaking!"

### GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY.

(I.S.) A correspondent writes us as follows from Milan:—"The Trade Union Council, in complete unanimity with the local Federation of Syndical Unions—non-affiliated bodies—decided in favour of a general strike as mark of the most indignant protest on the part of the workers against the sentence passed upon 18 workers who were arrested during the Metal Workers' strike—by the Milan Justices. The judgment referred to was of the most biased order, amounting to a vindictive attack of one class of the community upon another. A great number of railway workers took part in the struggle as well as the tramway men, the gas workers, the printers, and certain of the weavers, besides workers of other callings. A great meeting of the indignant workers took place in the People's Hall on the afternoon of the same day, and after same had ended a procession 30,000 strong held a demonstration in the middle of the town. Only a small number of the demonstrators managed to get to the Cathedral Square, and these were soon scattered by the police. The Square was absolutely empty before 8 o'clock in the evening, and absolute quietude prevailed. Towards 10 o'clock, however, certain small groups of demonstrators pressed forward, but same were quickly dispersed by the police. On the next day it looked as though the strike had extended its sphere of action, but at this point same came to an end, as the workers had by this time gained their point. A delegation had been sent to the Prefect of the Police, demanding a new hearing of the case, and the immediate release of the prisoners. The answer received from this official was to the effect that he would do everything possible to bring about new trial, and that, with all possible haste; meanwhile the prisoners should be immediately released."

The Strike Committee thereupon proposed the resumption of work, but this met with the opposition of many of the strikers. It was at length decided that work should be resumed the next day, Wednesday. This protest movement was taken up by the workers in the most lively manner throughout the land. Everywhere there were protest meetings and demonstrations against the judgment given by the Milan Court. There is no doubt that this judgment has gone a long way to sharpening up the class-consciousness of the Italian workers.

—International News Letter.

five ore, and these we have sent her. If you must stay away long we shall send a little more. We hope you are thriving and are well. Your friend, Alfred Larsson."

After receiving this letter from those big-hearted Swedes, whose countrymen I was about to fight, you can well imagine what I felt. Judas must have been an angel compared with me.

Thank God, the trouble went by and no war came! And when later I had an opportunity to talk to the "enemy" I found that he had exactly the same sorrows as we had, the same strings bound his heart to home and hearth, and then stronger and stronger became the conviction: War is a crime, a blood clot on civilisation. Let us have no more of it.

### EDUCATION.

Let us make our education brave and preventive. Politics is an after work, a poor patching. We are always a little late. The evil is done, the law is past, and we begin the uphill agitation for the repeal of that of which we ought to have prevented the enacting. We shall one day learn to supersede politics by education. What we call our root and branch reforms of slavery, war, gambling, intemperance, is only medicating the symptoms. We must begin higher up—namely, in education.

—EMERSON.

When you have read this paper hand it to a friend.



## A Personal Sketch of Bebel.

A few years ago the London "Spectator" gave a personal sketch of Bebel, from which a few extracts may be made:—

"Neither handsome nor ill-looking, the main characteristic of his features is that of a set determination. Bebel's hair is now almost white, and the once flowing brown beard is replaced by a snowy spike which scarcely amounts to an imperial. His voice is pitched from the middle to a higher register, and is of a penetrating quality. He makes a free use of simple gestures, as is customary with Germans. In Bebel's lips the German language becomes surprisingly clear and concise. Facts are set forth before the mental vision as clearly as a file of soldiers. A mordant humor bites important points into the minds of hearers with a grim irony. Bebel does not draw a single penny from party funds, the sole money payment received for political services being an allowance of about ten marks (10s.) a day, which is given to all members of the Reichstag while the House is sitting."

Recently, however, an admirer of Bebel had left him a legacy of £30,000.

### THE GRANDER MAN.

One thing is specially characteristic of the noble class—they are in the advance of their age, and have to do the rough work of pioneers. At their own risk they clear a way for more timid or less discerning men, through tangled forests or pathless deserts. The man who wants mankind for his tools and drudges must fall in with their humors, and either share their blindness, or will make them yet blinder for his own purposes. But the grander man is he who sees further than the crowd, and then confronts them for their own good; who takes his stand on some undying principle, as on a rock, and struggles on in the full assurance that the time will come in his day, or after it, when it shall be owned that he was right, and his revilers all wrong.

Which is the properest day to do good? Which is the properest day to remove a nuisance? We answer, the very first day a man can be found to propose the removal of it; and whoever opposes the removal of it on that day will, if he dare, oppose it on every other day. There is in the minds of many feeble friends to virtue and improvement an imaginary period for the removal of evils, which it would certainly be worth while to wait for, if there was the smallest chance of its ever arriving—a period of unexampled peace and prosperity, when a patriotic King and enlightened mob united their ardent efforts for the amelioration of human affairs; when the oppressors are as delighted to give up their oppression as the oppressed are to be liberated from it; when the difficulty and unpopularity would be to continue the evil, not to abolish it! These are the periods when fair weather philosophers are willing to venture out and hazard a little for the general good. But the history of human nature is so contrary to all this that all improvements have been made after the bitterest resistance, and in the midst of tumults and civil violence—the worst period at which they can be made, compared to which any period is eligible, and should be seized hold of by the friends of salutary reform.—Swift.

### THE UPRISING IN MILAN.

Milan, the most industrialised and commercialised city in Italy, has now over 20,000 unemployed men. The great working-class has now realised what a terrible state of things the ruling militarists have brought about by war and misrule, and have made a desperate attempt to overthrow the system.

At the commencement of the war the militarists were foolish enough to believe that war would not result from their seizure of Tripoli, and that the Arabs would welcome the change from Turkish rule to Italian.

The "Avanti" protested and foretold the result, and now even the mad nationalist crowd have turned and stoned their leaders, who are now silent regarding the benefits which were to come from their policy.

The people see now that a Government which pays a huge salary to an army officer, while it leaves the school teacher and even the university professor on the verge of want, is against their interests.

CHAS. BUSHILL.

### A Gift.

We are pleased to acknowledge a gift of 94 well-printed copies of Prof. Will. Ostwald's lecture on "Monism as the Goal of Civilization" from Mr. Frank Sutherland, Bundaberg. The pamphlets will be sold at 3d. each, postage extra, and the proceeds go to the Press Fund.

### A MISSION BIRD.

Customer: "But is he a good bird? I mean, I hope he doesn't use dreadful language."

Dealer: "E's a saint, lady; sings 'ymns beautiful. I 'ad some parrots wot used to swear something awful, and, if you'll believe me, this 'ere bird converted the lot."

### A BURN'T TASTE.

Cannibal King: "See here, what was that dish you served up to me for dinner?"

The Cook: "Stewed Salvationist, your Majesty."

Cannibal King: "It tasted very burnt."

The Cook: "Well, he was preaching hell-fire when we caught him, your Majesty."

### THE SOCIALIST POSTBAG.

#### CHRISTENING OF A BABY.

Fellow-worker, —I am a young man with a wife and child a month old, and all my friends that come to the landlord's house where I am existing to see the baby ask me such questions as these:—Have you had the baby christened yet? Are you going to have her christened? Well, now, this sort of rot hurts me very much, and it leads to this: In the first place, I do not want to have the baby christened, and in the second place I am not going to have her christened—that is as far as I am concerned. If my wife wants her to be she can please herself, as she has as much say in the matter as I have. Well, these good friends of mine want to know why I do not want to have her christened, and my answer is this: What is the good of a person doing a thing which he does not believe in, and going to a man to do this thing, knowing that the man himself is an enemy to society. I will say more of him. I believe he is one of the worst enemies I and the class to which I belong—that is the working class—have. Oh, well, my good friends will say, your child will be damned, and when she dies will be buried in the condemned burying ground. Just think of it, the pride of the mother's and father's heart to be damned and buried like a dog. By the thinking of the bulk of humanity and their gods are going to give the children the worst of lives in the hereafter just because their parents believed differently to their friends. What dam rot! Let me tell you, fellow-worker, this thing makes me sick. I wish you could write a good article on this matter and place it in your great little working-class paper and help to enlighten the people a little on this matter.—Yours for revolt.

E. N.

Blayney. (We heartily sympathise with "E. N." and congratulate him on his determination to keep the "wee lassie" from being sprinkled. The Registrar of Births will name her without that ancient ceremony, and she will never feel the least bit worse for having missed it. To those who pretend that in the hereafter she will be made to suffer for the omission there is only one reply, and that is—"Rats!" We hope the little maiden may have a happy infancy and youth, and that when the evils of capitalism surround her she may escape them and live to be a delight and comfort to her parents when age overtakes them. E. N. and his wife are congratulated.—Ed.)

### Bebel Postcards.

Postcards with Bebel's portrait are now available. Post free, 9d. per doz. Special terms to branches.

O. W. JORGENSEN,  
115 Goulburn-st., Sydney.

## A.S.P. News & Notes.

### National Executive Administrative Council.

Ballot-papers have been sent to all the branches for the election of Party Officers.

Branches are requested to return used and unused ballot-papers to W. R. WISSPARK 115 Goulburn-st., Sydney not later than August 30th.

The Administrative Council will meet on Sat. Aug. 30., at 3 p.m.

### SYDNEY.

On Sunday a combined meeting was held in the Domain under the auspices of "The Wright Reprieve Committee" to secure the reprieve of the condemned man Wright. The committee, it was announced, had been successful in its object, and Wright had been reprieved.

On Tuesday night, August 12, T. Glynn, I.W.W., and Comrade Luke Jones, A.S.P., debated the value of political action. The small hall was crowded, and much interest was evinced in the argument.

On Sunday afternoon addresses will be delivered at the Domain meeting in commemoration of August Bebel's death.

### NEWTOWN.

At the last meeting of the branch it was resolved that nominations be called for candidates to contest the state elections, the nominations to be in not later than Aug. 28.

The usual propaganda meetings held on the Bridge on Sat. and Sunday evenings were very successful, with good sales of literature.

ANNIE DUFFIELD, Sec.

### MELBOURNE BRANCH, A.S.P.

There was a good attendance at our usual Saturday dance, everything going with a swing, and everyone enjoying himself and herself. The income from same amounted to £3 8s.

On Saturday the usual Yarra meeting lapsed, owing to our branch having decided to take part in the protest meeting (held at the Amphitheatre, Bourke-street) against the Melbourne City Council's attempt to suppress freedom of speech and thought, about which the writer will have something to say in another issue, suffice to say, meantime, that the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That this mass meeting enters its vigorous protest against the cast-iron, mediaeval and tyrannical provisions of 'Regulation 1,' under which all buildings used for public meetings and all registered places of amusement are compelled to close on Sundays, and this meeting emphatically calls upon the Council of the City of Melbourne to repeal the said Regulation, and upon every upholder of the liberty of the public utterance to energetically combat the said Regulation until it is repealed."

In the evening Mr. Renwick, of the Single Tax League, was the speaker at headquarters, his subject being competition. At the close there was some excellent discussion, many taking part.

There was a large muster of members and friends at headquarters on Thursday evening, it being our monthly rally night.

Comrade Mrs. Christie very kindly provided both music and refreshments.

Excellent songs and recitations were rendered by the following members and friends:—Miss Broadbent (song), Miss Zeegan (recitation), Mr. Alf Levy (song), Miss Mabel Hulbert (song), Miss Clark and Miss Ada Clark (songs), and Mr. Thomas (selection on the concertina). Miss Davis also contributed to the evening's enjoyment by neatly dancing the Highland Fling.

The following are the speakers at branch headquarters on future Sunday evenings:—Aug. 24, Mr. Morris Moss, subject "Is Christianity a Fraud?" Aug. 31, Mrs. McDonald, subject "The Nationalist Society of England and its Progress." September 7, Mr. Finberg, subject "The Value of Political Action." September 14, C. Menzies, subject to be announced later. Make our lectures known, Comrades, and swell the attendance.

J. R. WILSON, Secretary.

### BALMAIN.

A good meeting was held at National-street, Rozelle, on Saturday night, Talbot and Sloan speakers.

A social and dance will be held at the Temperance Hall, Montague-street, Balmain (near Town Hall), on Saturday, August 30. Tickets 1s. Ladies free. Refreshments provided.

### Press and Maintenance Fund.

Already acknowledged, £62 1s. 1d., Collected at Club Social, 12s. 10d., Proceeds from Jones-Glynn debate, 4s. Total £62 17s. 11d.

### International Socialist Club.

On Sat. next August 23, the Club will hold a memorial of August Bebel's death, to commence at 3 p.m.

The Next General Meeting of Members will be held on Sunday, Aug. 24, at 11 a.m. O. BLANC, Sec.

### WANTED.

The manager would be glad to learn of any comrade or branch having the following numbers of the Int. Soc. Review, Australia, and who would like to dispose of same:—

Nos. 60, 99, 100, 101, 114, 126, 127, 129, 147 and 151.

Kindly send price and particulars to

The Manager,  
"International Socialist,"  
115 Goulburn-street, Sydney.

### LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners, 64 pages (Richardson) 3d  
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O. BLANC, Secretary.

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